THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., No. 430. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₩ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
IN EQUITY.
In the matter of the Estate of ROBERT JACKSON, *deceased.*
CRAWFORD *v.* GINGELL.

THE apportioned amount payable to the Creditors of the above Estate whose claims have been proved or admitted in this cause will be paid at the Supreme Court House, Victoria, Hongkong, *on and after the 10th day of October next,* between the hours of 11 in the forenoon and 1 in the afternoon.

N. R. MASSON,
Acting-Registrar.
30oc Dated 11th September, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 Février 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 } per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
Twelve do., ,, ,, ,, 7 ,,

The Branch *purchases Bills,* and *grants Drafts,* on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself as a *Public Silk Inspector,* at this Port. Office, Custom House Road.

ROBT. O. MAJOR.
tf Shanghai, 7th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EZEKIEL SHELLIM, and Mr. SOLOMON DAVID in our firm at Shanghae ceased on the *1st October,* 1857, and *1st April* last respectively.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
23oc Hongkong, 16th August, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MACLEAN in our Firm expired on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. JAMES MACANDREW and Mr. MALCOLM ANDERSON MACLEOD are this day admitted Partners.

Mr. JAMES WHITTALL is also authorized to sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 31st July, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing in China under the Style of NOTT & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either Partner will sign the name in liquidation.

WILLIAM NOTT,
By his Attorney WALTER L. PURDIE.
A. B. NEILSON, JR.
WALTER L. PURDIE.
D. OLYPHANT VAIL.
RICHARD R. TYERS.
China, 22d July, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a *General Commission Business in China,* under the name of OLYPHANT & Co.

R. M. OLYPHANT.
WM. W. PARKIN.
L. N. HITCHCOCK.
New York, 8th May, 1858.

REFERRING to the foregoing notice, Messrs. A. B. NEILSON, JR., WALTER L. PURDIE, D. OLYPHANT VAIL, and RICHARD R. TYERS, are this day admitted Partners in our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.
30oc China, 22d July, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER CUSHNY is authorized to sign for our Firm at Shanghai per procuration.

JAMES MacDONALD & Co.
18de London, 19th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is authorised to sign our Firm.

JAS. BOWMAN & Co.
23oc Shanghae, 23d April, 1858.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT REID was admitted a Partner in our firm, *on the 30th of April last.*

The Partners now are JAMES WORTHINGTON, WILLIAM SETON BROWN, and ROBERT REID.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
30oc Shanghai, 15th October, 1858.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE. *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London. 26th June, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae. 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted, ...	2.00
Do. ,, ,, Pocket, ...	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom, 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF:
READY MADE
CLOTHING,
TWEEDS, BROAD CLOTH,
PILOT CLOTH, HYMLA,
FLANNEL, &c., &c.
FOR SALE
AT MODERATE PRICES
by
KUPFERSCHMID & CO.
tf Shanghai, 15th October, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.

tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

SPARKLING Moselle, and Hock.
Giesler's Champagne, Sherry, and Claret.
Old Sherry, and Old Port.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

FOR SALE.
Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL AND PER "CHALLENGER."

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY, Ladies and Children's Summer DRESSES and other GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE brick and stone built House now occupied by the undersigned as a Store, at Foochow. The House is nearly new and was built under the supervision of a foreigner, and is located in a desirable situation for either a Dwelling House, Store or Godown, has a good water frontage and is easy of access from both the Street and River.

The above will be sold with the Ground and Outhouses and with or without the Stock and Furniture.

Plans can be seen and full particulars had by applying to

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.,
Shanghai & Foochow.
tf Shanghai, 16th October, 1858.

TO LET.

THE House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing,* lately occupied by Messrs. SALABELLE & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSEYE.
tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE House with 13 *mow* of Land attached, situated on the American Settlement North of the Soochow Creek, and at present occupied by J. A. WHEELOCK, Esquire.

Apply to
JAMES WHITTALL.
23oc Shanghai, 1st October, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House and Godown, also four Stall Stable, with large Yard attached, on Plot of Ground registered at H. B. M.'s Consulate as Lot No. 165.

Apply to
BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 25th September, 1858.

NOTICE

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell the piece of LAND, situated on the *Yang-king-pang,* registered at the British Consulate as Lot No. 238, measuring 3-*mow* 1-*fun* 9-*le* 6-*haou,* having a southern frontage to the Creek of 145 ft., on the East a frontage of 93 ft. to the road, adjoining Smith's Market, leading from the *Yang-king-pang* to the *London Mission,* on the North 137 ft. bounded by the Fokien *Joss House,* on the West 89 ft.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 11th August, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

PART of a House and Godown, together or separately, situated in Custom House Road. Apply to Z. at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 9th September, 1858.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling Houses, and Godowns at present occupied by Messrs. MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co., either together or separately; entry to the Godowns from *1st October,* and to the Dwelling Houses from *1st January.*

For particulars apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & GODOWNS, well suited for Business Premises, lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS. The portion fronting Barrier Road might be sold separately, being very suitable for Chinese Buildings. Apply to

ANDw: A. RANKEN.
tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

AT FOOCHOW,
PAGODA ANCHORAGE.
TO BE DISPOSED OF

A DESIRABLE Location including a comfortable Bungalow, Furniture, good stock of Genuine Medicines and a good Medical Practice, at present worth from 4 *a* 5,000 Dollars per annum.

For particulars apply to

B. A. WARDELL.
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has received instructions from the Executors of the late T. C. BEALE, Esq., to offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, *about the end of November,* the Lot of LAND situated on the Bund, between Messrs. W. R. ADAMSON & Co. and Messrs. H. FOGG & Co., and also the Lot of LAND on the Soochow Creek adjoining the premises of Messrs. JAMES BOWMAN & Co.

E. LOUREIRO.
tf Shanghai, 14th October, 1858.

FOR SALE
by
PUBLIC AUCTION.
(Unless previously disposed of by private bargain.)
On Monday, the 15th November.

THE Lot No. 32 measuring 5 *m.* 6 *f.* 4 *l.* 1 *h.* with the Dwelling House (containing 18 Rooms) and Godowns erected thereon.

Also.

On *Tuesday, the 16th November,* and following days, the whole Furniture and Stock, including Billiard Tables, Ten Pin Alleys, Flag Staff, Sedan Chairs, Wines, Spirits, &c., &c. Or, any party desirous of continuing the Hotel business and purchasing the Furniture and Stock in one Lot, can obtain a Lease of the premises.

For further particulars apply to

CHAS. M. DONALDSON.
Commercial House,
Shanghai, 8th October, 1858. 13no

FOR SALE
by
PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT an early date of which due notice will be given, the Premises at present occupied by Messrs. BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Also at Hongkong.

Lot No. 1.—The large detached House in Spring Gardens with Sea Frontage, and extensive Godowns attached. Registered in Land Office as Marine Lot No. 42 and subject to a Ground Rental of £135.16.3 per annum.

Lot No. 2.—A Convenient Dwelling House in rear of the above, containing a large Dining room, &c., and 4 Bed rooms with suitable Godowns and Offices below. Registered as Lot No. 34. Ground Rental £27.8.9 per annum.

Lot No. 3.—A plot of Ground adjoining Lot No. 2, on which are erected Six Chinese Shops now all occupied. Registered No. 53 in Land Office. Ground Rental £13.4.4½ per annum.

And at Foochow.

On or about the *20th September,* the Property at present occupied by Messrs. BLENKIN RAWSON & Co.

Lot No 1.—Consisting of a 5-roomed Bungalow standing in its own grounds.

Lot No. 2.—A large Compound containing a new Brick and Stone built Godown 113 by 73 feet with Tea room, Office and Compradore's rooms.

Lot No. 3.—Water side Premises upon which a substantial two Storied Building is now being erected, the lower Story will consist of Godown, Compradore's room, and Treasury, and the upper Story of three large Rooms, Tea room and small Office.

For further information apply to

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.,
Shanghai, Foochow or Hongkong.
tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to inform the Community of Shanghai, that they are prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS of various sizes.

Likenesses of INDIVIDUALS or FAMILY GROUPS, by the Stereoscopic process are also taken at moderate prices.

They hope by giving satisfaction to obtain a share of the public patronage.

LEGRAND, TARTARIN & CIE.
tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

WANTED.

BY a young gentleman, who has had some experience in China, an engagement as Book-keeper or General Clerk. Satisfactory references can be given. Address "Alpha" care of Editor, *North-China Herald.*

tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART-UNION OF LONDON,
1859.

A Specimen of the Print, LIFE AT THE SEA SIDE, RAMSGATE, 1854; to which each Subscriber of *One Guinea* will be entitled, may be seen at this Office.

Subscriptions received by

C. S. COMPTON.
Hon. Sec.

There are a few Copies left of—
HARVEST IN THE HIGHLANDS,
VENICE.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 19th August, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,.... ,, 1.0.0 ,,
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers,
General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

泰興 *Tae-hing.*
KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
Chronometer, Watch, & Clock Makers.

A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Charts, Nautical Instruments and Books constantly on hand.

Chronometers carefully rated by transit observation and all necessary repairs promptly attended to.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG *& Co.*
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c., from Canton.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber.

Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th a 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In re Estate of Abraham Solomon—*Insolvent.*

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, on *Wednesday, the 3d November*, at 3 o'clock P.M.

The British Ship
SOLOMON FAMILY,
760 Tons Register;
Now lying in this Port.

The vessel will be on view any day previous to the sale.

The sale will take place on board the vessel.

For particulars of Inventory and Terms of Sale apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
30oc Shanghai, 18th October, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BRUNNER has this day been admitted a partner in my firm, which henceforth will be signed J. TOBLER & Co.

JULIUS TOBLER.
tf Shanghai, 18th October, 1858.

WANTED.

TO purchase a first rate Telescope. Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 16th October, 1858.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	......Aug. 25	Singapore,	......Sept. 30
Bombay,	......Sept. 15	Hongkong,	......Oct. 11
Calcutta,	......Sept. 22	New York,	......Aug. 4
Galle,	........Sept. 20		

◆

Latest dates in England from China.—

Hongkong, 22 June Shanghai, 14 June	Received per Post,— *viâ* Marseilles ...14 Aug. *viâ* Southampton 23 Aug.
Gulf of Pechell, June 27,	Per electric telegraph, *viâ* Russia Received in London 21st Aug., 1858.

◆

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 19th of October, the Wife of John L. Maclean, Esq., of a Daughter.

◆

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 21st Oct., 1858.		*Ending 21st Oct., 1857.*	
	Max.	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*
16.—	69	57	65	58
17.—	69	56	62	58
18.—	69	56	72	62
19.—	68	54	65	57
20.—	68	54	75	58
21.—	69	61	75	58

To be continued weekly.

◆

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

Exchange.

On London, Bank Bills. 6 m./s. 6s. 0d., First class Credits, 6s. 0½d. a 6s. 7d., Document and other Bills, 6s. 7d., per Tl. *On Calcutta.* Bank Drafts, and on *Bombay*, Bank Drafts, 3 d./s. Rs. 307 per 100 Tls. On *Hongkong*, Bank Drafts, 15 d./s. 28½ per cent discount.

Opium.

Malwa, *New*	........Tls. 470 a 475	Shanghai weight.
Patna, (high Nos.)	.. ,, 550 a 555	
do. (low do.)	.. ,, 545 a 550	
do. *Old*	.... ,, 515 a 520	

◆

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—Oct. 21st, *Chin Chin*, (Br. bq.), 310, Saunders, from Hongkong; *Kate Kearney*, (Br. bq.), 413, Gill, from Fuchau.

Departed.—Oct. 21st, *Sophia*, (Siam. bq.), 300, Prowse, for Hongkong; *Alfred Hill*, (Am. sh.), 549, Nagel, for Fuchau; *Aristides*, (Brem. sh.), 571, Steengraffe, for Amoy; *John Ritson*, (Br. sh.), 458, Matches, for Swatow; *James Lemon*, (Br. bq.), 485, Macaulay, for Swatow; *Maria Louisa*, (Sp. bq.), 403, Chalbaud, for Amoy and Manila; *Magdalena*, (Br. bq.), 324, Kofoed, for Amoy and Swatow.

◆

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Formosa*, Mr. S. Robertson. Messrs. Everett, gunner, Boyce, O. S. and 4 Privates R. M. A., for the *Highflyer*. Per *Euphrates*, Mrs. McKellar.

Departed.—Per *Yang-tsze*, Messrs. C. Scholefield, G. B. Glover, J. Wise, J. G. Cushing, S. P. Ellis, Gassett, and Buxey.

This number of the *North-China Herald* is published on the evening of the 22nd, for transmission by the mail steamer on the 23d at daylight.

The London mail of 9th Sept. is due in Hongkong on the 24th, and here per P. & O. Company's Steamer on the 31st. By her we should receive replies to our dates of 27th of June and possibly to those of 14th July.

The Commissioners.—Notwithstanding the promise we half gave last week we are very little farther on in our information respecting the New Tariff. Lord Elgin's deputies have not met those of the Commissioners once this week, and the results of their conference last week have been kept so unusually quiet on both sides that neither Chinese nor foreigner has been able to supply us with more than bare rumours, which indeed are as likely as not mere speculations. It is rumoured that no great difficulties exist in revising the duties on the regular trade, and that the legalization of all the prohibited articles of commerce has come under discussion, but what the particular hitch is, whether the admission of any of these into a Tariff, or the amount of duty they are to pay if admitted we are quite unable to declare. Our Chinese correspondent, it will be seen, asserts that the mandarins would like to impose 40 taels a chest on Opium, but that our mandarins will not concede above 30 taels, and that, with the concurrence of Samqua, or some other mandarin of the same surname Woo, whom we have been taking for Samqua all the week, we are to have no carrying trade in Bean Cake, Bean Oil, or Beans. We are left to infer then that we *are* to have trade in some other things that have been denied us in time past; but there our speculations as to the progress of the Tariff must stop. On the other hand we are led to suppose that there is no very serious difference of opinion between the Chinese deputies and our own, as after a week's sittings there have been two interviews of ceremony between their chiefs. When we were going to press last Saturday, Lord Elgin was being visited by the four Commissioners Kweiliang, Hwashana, Mingshen, and Twan Ching-shih, together with Ho Kwei-tsing, Governor-general of the Two Kiang. The presence of so many "nobs" in Shanghai created a sensation as much among the native as the foreign community. The procession of the Chinese grandees was an unusual effort, but not a very successful one. Their retinue was of course numerous, but wretchedly got up; many of the lower degrees were little better than in rags. Kweiliang himself, a man of seventy-four, looked none the worse for his journey from Peking; indeed we have heard some of those who saw him in the North affirm that he is improved in appearance; he has large intelligent eyes and a somewhat pleasing expression of face. Hwashana is a burly man with a good countenance. Ho Kwei-tsing's looks hardly do justice to his great reputation; he took his M.A. degree at sixteen, is now but forty-two, and not less eminent in his official capacity than as a man of letters, but his sight appears to be failing him. Ming is a decent but ordinary-looking mandarin, and Twan is apparently on his last legs with sickness and fatigue; though he too is considered to have picked up since the Tien-tsin conferences. Perhaps the summer heats were against him. On Monday Lord Elgin returned the visit, accompanied by all the naval commanders present in the port. The Commissioners' reception rooms, we understand, are far better than the exterior of their lodging would lead one to suppose; the compliments and the banquet we are left to imagine were much as they always are on similar occasions. Every one seems struck with the vivacity and quickness of the Governor-General Ho, who is clearly intent upon conciliation to the utmost. He is a southern of the Yun-nan province, in high favour with the Emperor; which is just as well for him at this moment, if there is any truth in the report that rebels have taken Yang-chow.

The Nanking Rebels.

After a long season of inaction, "the long-haired men" seem again to have broken forth from their stronghold in the Southern Capital. Not many weeks ago it was reported, and generally believed here, that Nanking was nearly deserted. Reports are now current that they are carrying all before them on the north bank of the Great river, and that the cities of Chu-chau, Lái-ngán, and Tsinen-tsiáu, in Ngán-hwui, and I'ching and Yáng-chau in this province, have been again wrested from the Imperialists.

Our Chinese correspondent, giving us the *gup* of the city, writes as follows;—on the 18th Oct. the Taoutae, Treasurer, and Samqua (or another Woo) dined together and had a long confidential conversation on the 17th inst. On the same evening the Commissioners sent a despatch to the Emperor. The courier was to travel 500 *le* the day.

It is reported that the Nien Fi banditti have retired from E-ching, which is therefore again in the hands of government, and have raised the siege of Luh-ho, but still press sore on Yang-chow. The governor-general Ho is consequently very anxious to get away.

In the interview between the mandarins and Lord Elgin's deputies all business is transacted in writing, in order that nothing may get wind.

Oct. 19th. Notwithstanding this precaution the discussion of the Tariff is not yet concluded, the legalisation of Opium being proposed on the side of foreigners at 30 taels a chest, and the mandarins standing out for 40 taels.

Oct. 20th. The Imperial Commissioners it is reported, will wait for the return of Baron Gros, after an interview with whom they will return to Peking.

Oct. 21st. The Taoutae had Woo to dine with him a day or two ago, they talked over all public business, particularly the trade in beans, bean-oil and bean-cake, which if conceded to foreign bottoms will ruin the Shanghai Junk-trade. They were therefore for refusing this concession and prohibiting dealings with foreigners in these articles. The Imperial Commissioners say, the Chinese are not to speak of foreign nations or foreign merchants as *E*, barbarians or *Kwei*, devils.

We have obtained a copy of the Russian Treaty in Chinese but are unable this week to do more than give a summary of its contents. Our translator entertains some doubts as to whether the Chinese text is the work of a foreigner or a translation from Manchow Tartar in which language Russian documents are often written, and one version of this Treaty was certainly drawn up. There are 12 Articles besides a preamble.

The preamble states that the Emperor of China and the Emperor of Russia being desirous of peace and friendship appoint Kweiliang and Hwashana and Count Poutiatine to negotiate a Treaty together.

Art. 1. Guarantees eternal amity.

Art. 2. Abolishes the old system of intercourse, and provides new channels of correspondence between the two governments.

Art. 3. Opens seven ports of China to Russian Trade, which still retains its overland privileges.

Art. 4. Removes restrictions from Russian trade, which is placed on the same footing with the trade of other nations.

Art. 5. Provides for the establishment of Consuls at the open ports, visits of men-of-war, &c.

Art. 6. Stipulates the proper treatment of shipwrecked Russians, and due care of all belonging to them.

Art. 7. Provides for the settlement of disputes between Chinese and Russians by the intervention of the authorities of both.

Art. 8. Claims tolerance for Christianity.

Art. 9. Stipulates for the appointment of a commission to survey the frontiers and define the boundaries of the two countries.

Art. 10. Modifies the former conditions under which Russian students resided at Peking.

Art. 11. Provides for the transmission of despatches by the government post.

Art. 12. The most favored nation clause.

The Ratifications were to be exchanged in a twelve month and the Mantchow text was to be the text of reference.

On Sunday last the Bishop of Victoria held a Confirmation in Trinity Church. At the close of the usual Evening Prayers, twenty-one candidates from H. M. Ships the *Retribution*, the *Actœon*, and the *High-flyer* were presented by their respective Chaplains, with two young men of the local civil community. An unusually numerous congregation was present, with naval officers interested in the candidates, to witness the solemn rite. The address of the Bishop was listened to with deep attention; and the young men who professed thus publicly their renewed vows of dedication to God's service, appeared to be seriously impressed by the occasion.

NINGPO.

A correspondent at Ningpo writes;—all the Mandarins, Civil and Military, in the district city of Ninghai which lies to the South of Nimrod sound have been killed by local insurgents, inhabiting the country adjoining the lake district, whose people are headed by Sze-che-fun. The Ninghai insurgents and lake people will doubtless unite. This matter is now assuming the proportions of an incipient rebellion. It is very evident that the rebellions against the Ta-ching dynasty render the position of the latter extremely shaky. A party of the Tai-pings who lately left Chih-kiang province for Fukien have returned.

Another writer says;—matters are far from being settled in this port. It is reported that the Lake villagers have secured the services of some Portuguese or Manila sailors, while the authorities are marshalling all their forces, now amounting to 2,000 men for a grand attack which it is believed will never come off. The authorities were jubilant a short time since on account of the capture of a couple of countrymen who came to town to purchase some gongs, the most formidable implements of Chinese warfare. But a few days later the crowing body became crest fallen, the villagers having captured a detachment of soldiers, whom they released after securing two officers. "A head for a head" is their latest and very significant message, and more bloodshed seems inevitable.

We learn with regret that an unfortunate occurrence recently took place at Ningpo, by which three of the crew of H. M. gunboat *Opossum* lost their lives.

It appears that on the 5th instant a portion of the *Opossum's* crew had permission to go on shore. On the forenoon of the 6th after having had their breakfast at a public house, within the foreign settlement, a party of nine set out on an excursion to go up the river. They were accompanied by a man named Thos. Rice one of those disreputable vagabonds who infest the Consular ports, Ningpo perhaps especially, ready for any dirty job, under cover of which a little pirating or "looting" may be safely transacted, not troubled with much patriotism or conscience about nationality, but calling themselves Englishmen or Americans as it might suit their convenience to avoid jurisdiction when caught in a scrape. This Rice had recently been out of employment and the opportunity of living for a few days on the sailors was too tempting to be resisted. He accordingly fastened himself on them and volunteered to act as their guide.

The party proceeded up the river, the N. W. branch, and landed at the village of "Wan-tow" on the right bank about two miles above Ningpo. Rice told the men he could get them some beer and grog, and took them to a hong kept by a stone merchant who sells stone and building materials of all kinds, they asked for drink but Rice who talks some broken Chinese seems to have demanded money, and unknowingly to the men to have represented them as a force at his disposal to ensure compliance with his demands. They then appear to have seized an old man and put him by force into a boat. Rice probably with a view to extort money, the seamen probably to have "a jolly lark."

After this three or four of the men tired of this folly seem to have held aloof and to have strolled away quietly enough in the fields along the river bank but there is no doubt that Rice accompanied by some of the others afterwards went into several houses in the village and committed various irregularities, breaking open doors and boxes pilfering cash and small articles, till at length the villagers provoked beyond all patience by these annoyances sounded their gongs and assembling in force attacked the foreigners to drive them away. The men taken by surprise, overwhelmed by numbers and beaten in detail all took to the water, and attempted to swim across the river in that part about a quarter of a mile wide with a rapid stream, three succeeded and landed safely on the other side; three others seeing they could not get across returned to the right bank and were captured by the villagers. Rice was also taken at the same time. They were afterwards sent into the city as prisoners with their hands tied and were there subsequently rescued and brought across to the Consulate in the evening by the kind interposition of the Rev. Mr. Taylor a missionary residing in the city.

The three others viz., Corpl. Troy, R.M., John Leary, stoker, and James Wallace, Carpenter's crew being imperfect swimmers were all unfortunately drowned. Their bodies have since been recovered and interred.

On the following day the whole of the *Opossum's* men who had been on shore were taken to the village by the senior Naval officer and confronted with the villagers who selected two whom they identified as being concerned with Rice in various irregular acts.

Mr. Vice-Consul Meadows assisted by the Rev. Mr. Russell a Missionary, made careful enquires at the village into the complaints of the people and invited them to come forward and give evidence against the accused, and both then and afterwards through the medium of Messrs. Russell and Taylor everything was done to elicit the truth and to remove from the minds of the Chinese all feelings of irritation, by showing them our anxious desire to do justice and suppress these disorders.

The two prisoners above alluded to having been handed over to the Civil power, by the Senior Naval Officer, were subsequently tried in the Consular Court along with their accomplice Rice. The charge against the *Opossum's* men was declared "not proven." Rice was found guilty. Rice was afterwards tried on a separate charge arising out of these transactions and found guilty. He has been sentenced by H. M.'s Vice-Consul to six months imprisonment on the first charge and twelve months on the second.

Rumours of a very painful character relating to the ill-treatment of some women, proved we are happy to state after very strict enquiries by the Missionaries to be quite unfounded.

Such have been the fatal results of a "Sailor's lark" three valuable lives lost uselessly and ingloriously as the penalty for idle folly, for in so far as the sailors were concerned, however reprehensible their conduct really was, we incline to acquit them of all criminal intention, they were very unlikely to steal cash when their pockets were chinking with dollars which they had come ashore to spend. We are afraid that "Jack" hardly realizes the fact that we are no longer at war with the Chinese, and that the arrogant contempt which they entertained for their late enemies, and the lax habits of morality engendered by a state of warfare and the occasional practice of "looting," have not yet been succeeded by a more rational view of things, and by a more just appreciation of the "meum and tuum" or respect for civil rights.

All this as well as the patent irregularities which occasionally disfigure the character of seamen are no doubt much to be deplored. Where is the remedy? Perhaps when the wise people on shore have put aside their sectarian controversies and made up their minds to elevate the moral condition of the masses by establishing a good system of general education, the seafaring class may participate in the general benefit and these evils, the collateral consequences of which we are now lamenting, may in time cease and determine.

Meanwhile deeply impressed by these convictions, we say with all fervour and sincerity, Educate! Educate! Educate!

H. M. S. *Highflyer* returned from a cruize on Saturday last and has taken up her former position. Capt. Shadwell will henceforth attend to British Naval matters connected with this port. The *Retribution*, Capt. Charles Barker will take advantage of the present spring tides and proceed to Woosung. She will have some shot and shell practice outside and then wait Lord Elgin's movements, being attached to that special service. His Excellency's departure appears to be very uncertain and will probably be influenced by the return of the Baron Gros from Japan whose absence has been unexpectedly prolonged.

If all continues to go on smoothly, his lordship will probably receive his next mail here on or about the 31st inst. and meet the following one, of 25th September, at Hongkong where it will be due on the 10th proximo. By that mail the receipt of the Tien-tsin Treaty in England should be acknowledged.

On the night of the 14th inst. the British barque *Gharra* was set on fire in the hold, when smoking out rats. The boats of H. M. Ships, and the merchant vessels went promptly to her assistance. She was scuttled and now lies in shallow water, her hull, masts and yards all standing.—*Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, 19th October.

THE HILLS.

Shanghai, *20th October*, 1858.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

My dear Sir,—Will any of your readers kindly mention, whether any description of "the Hills" exists in English, and where it is to be found. I mean of those just beyond Jungkeang and Tsing-foo—which are so frequently visited, and, small as they are,—so much enjoyed by the "plain-weary" residents of this place. I do not find more than a casual allusion to them in any of the useful little publications issued from the Mission Press—but I should think they must possess some grateful historian whose labors ought to, as I think they would, be patronized by all travellers to those (comparatively) rugged heights.—Yours,

T. P.

The respectability of the writer of the following is too well known to us to admit of a doubt of the fact to which his letter draws attention. Consuls in China are a very numerous tribe and in justice to the present generation we are bound to say that we know none among them likely to repeat this "by-gone" offence.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Mr. Editor:—To the party guilty of "smashing the lamps" at the gate of the mandarin's office, in Shanghai, you have meted out no more blame and shame than were due; and I wish that, when on the subject, you had added a few words more in regard to other scenes of like sort known to have been enacted here in this city, not by vagrants, but by one in authority—a consul! Let by-gones be by-gones; but when so much is being done to get justice *from* the Chinese, I would ask if something should not be done to secure to the Chinese what is their due? If vagrants go into the interior, smashing lamps, and doors, &c., some provision doubtless will be made to arrest them; but if the foreign mandarin begins to smash doors and heads, and the like, then what? Should not such offenders be complained of and removed from office?

No doubt the recall of the governor-general from his present post, in Canton, will be necessary in order to secure tranquillity there; and it may also be necessary that all the foreign troops be withdrawn from that city. The removal of the governor-general will be "a grand precedent;" and foreign officials should not be left at liberty to reënact, with impunity, some scenes that are now by-gones. Surely our Plenipotentiaries will look well to this matter.

Sir Henry Pottinger's negotiations for Canton were well enough; but he left China before their fulfillment was well secured. It is to be hoped that, in the present case, no existing difficulty will be left to be provided for after the departure of our high ministers.

XX.

CONDEMNATION OF KIYING.

WE are enabled to give a translation of the Decree condemning Kiying to death, of which we published a *precis* in our issue of the 24th July. Events have moved so rapidly since that some of our readers may think it encumbers our columns. We regard it as one of the few state-papers of China which must form part of the history of our intercourse with the Empire, and as such we claim indulgence for revival of a threadbare and not over agreable subject.

The following appeared in the *Peking Gazette* of the 1st July, 1858. It was received at Tien-tsing about the 3d July:

"AUTOGRAPH DECREE.

"On receipt of a memorial by the Prince of Hwui [a] and others, praying that Kiying's offence should be followed by instant punishment as under martial law, We commanded that he should be brought to the capital and subjected to a rigorous examination. When put on his trial he tendered his statement in defence, and We then directed the Prince of Kung [b] and others to decide and award with equity. They now find that, in not awaiting Our commands, Kiying acted with stupidity and precipitancy, and they sentence him to be strangled after imprisonment until the Imperial Assize [c], when his crime is to be entered among those not to be forgiven. Their award, certainly, is none other than a correct one. Still as the terms in which they describe his transgression by no means define the criminality of his heart [d], it is incumbent on Us to give full publicity [to the facts.]

"When Kiying, being at the time an officer in disgrace, was again lifted up to be employed, it was Our hope that he would exert himself to make a reputation in his declining years, and would competently perform the service needed in the matter [then before Us.] When he had his audience to take leave his words were, 'The powers 'of your slave are scarcely equal to his charge, 'but he will see what his fortune is';—language that betokened neither numbness of conscience [e] nor failing intelligence. On the 27th of the 4th moon (8th June,) a letter from the Council [f] followed him to Tien-tsing, by which he was instructed that he need not associate himself with Kweiliang and his colleague, nor be bound by forms in any way [g]; to the end that he might follow up any step of theirs by the measures his own policy might require. It cannot be said that the position We gave him was other than independent, or that Our gracious support of him was short of considerable. When Kweiliang and his colleague moved Us to recall him, We assumed that he must be aware of this. Still, lest he might be somewhat— [h], a letter was sent from the Council instructing him to remain at Tien-tsing, and take counsel for himself. Had Kiying had any conscience, would the sweat have flowed down his back or not? [i] That officer, however, having despatched [j] a memorial to Us, takes on himself to return to the capital; his plea being that he has propositions of importance to submit to Us. If so, why did he not address Us a confidential memorial in his single name? He adds that there is matter that cannot well appear in writing. Then why, when he [subsequently] received the decree to the effect that it was Our pleasure he should stay at Tien-tsing, did he hurriedly prepare another memorial? And what is there after all, of moment, either in his memorials or in his defence? In all the irrelevancy which time after time he has obtruded upon us, his sole calculation is [the safety of] his own head. The total absence of available suggestions in the memorials and defence of this officer, again, might be held, had he not been deep in the secret to be over harshly visited by the law. But it is not known that the measure he names had been long since considered by Us with Our servants. Besides what might have come from another with propriety could not with propriety come from Kiying. Why so? Because he was art and part of [k] the administration [of this question,] and was free to carry out any views of his own. How was it then that, unprovided with measures suppeditative or remedial while acting with others, he was only ready with the right suggestion after the event?

"Had We but punished this officer as he humbly prayed We would, We had indeed fallen into [the snare of] his machinations. For, [in that prayer] Kiying has plainly declared himself. Not only [does he imply that] his former offence had been completely washed away, but he seeks to lay blame on others; an intention yet more to his disgrace [l]. He had fancied that, for unautherizedly relinquishing his commission, dismissal from the service would be all the penalty, awarded him, and, this end attained, he would have enjoyed himself at home. With the obligation laid upon him by long recognition of his little merit, (*lit.* dulness, *sc.* his employment in spite of it,) should such a conception have been tolerable to him? Nor is this all, when his thoughts are unravelled [m]. When after consultation with Kweiliang and Hwashana it was agreed that a despatch [n] should be written, 'they wept together beneath the window [o]; they knew not in 'the morning that they should not die by night.' But We do not learn that, in devout obedience to Our will as earlier expressed, he then devised any worthier expedient of his own [p]. By and by be observed to Hwashana that 'he feared his departure from Tien-tsing might disturb the population, and he would therefore pretend that he 'was moving thence for a while on business.' But, though on arriving at Tung-chau, he received the later letter of the Council [desiring him to return,] We do not learn that he hastened back [to his post: on the contrary] he could not take himself out of the way fast enough. He treated Our commands as a thing of course to be dispensed with [q]. Full of intrigue, bent on deceit, could a hundred voices excuse him from immediate annihilation? [r]

"The [sentence proposed in the] original memorial of the Prince of Hwui and his colleagues was, nevertheless, too severe; neither was the memorial of [the Censor] Subshun, again proposing his immediate execution, as it should be. Our object in handing him over to Our servants in the capital [s] for trial, was to have the circumstances of so grave an offence duly weighed by them, and a sentence deliberately pronounced; for the edification of all. If We were still to have approved his summary execution, what need was there for bringing him to the capital? What need, to go farther, for [the formality of] a finding and sentence? Then the remark, [in one memorial,] that 'if left for some months he might die 'a natural death, and so escape with his head.'—is even more out of order. [t] Such words belong to sentences passed on malefactors (*lit.* robbers.) They could not without serious impropriety be applied to Kiying.

"We have bestowed great attention [upon his case] for several days, seeking to spare his life; but indeed it is impossible; and were We to reserve him, as Yih Su and his colleagues [u] propose, for the Great Assize, then certainly to suffer, We feel that, [when the time came,] We could not endure to leave him in the market-place [v]. In this dilemma, having given all Our thought to a due appreciation of the facts and a just apportionment of the law, We command Jinshau, senior *tsung-ching*, and Mien Hiun, senior *tsung-jin*, of the Imperial Clan Court [w] with Linkwei, President of the Board of Punishments, to go at once to the Empty House of the Clan Court, and having desired Kiying to read [this] Our autograph decree, to inform him that it is Our will that he put an end to himself; that Our extreme desire to be at once just and gracious be made manifest. Respect this!"

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[a] Mien yü, brother of the late Emperor Mien Ning, the style of whose reign was Tâu Kwang.

[b] Yih Su, brother of the reigning Emperor, who was associated with Yih Tsung, another brother and the adopted son of the Emperor's uncle in the trial.

[c] A list of criminal cases is submitted once a year to the Emperor. The prisoners whose names are without a certain mark made upon it by the Emperor escape with life; those within the mark die. The term here rendered Imperial Assize is applied to this re-hearing of cases tried in the capital; cases heard in the provinces are revised at the Autumnal Assize.

[d] *Lit.* are certainly not a description of it that cuts the heart open; a classical expression elsewhere paraphrased as the offence of "deceiving the sovereign and so causing damage to the state's interest;" treason in short. One Chinese understands it, 'Their finding does not shew him guilty of the treason he has committed.'

[e] *Lit.* dimness.

[f] These letters are what we call Imperial Decrees. They are drawn up under instruction of the Emperor and transmitted through the Council to those whom they concern.

[g] *Lit.* not to grasp the mud, stand on ceremony. [illegible], as junior he would have subscribed to the pro[illegible] of the senior commissioners, but he was authorised "as exponent of his own policy to take the second step,"—the other commissioners having taken the first.

[h] There is an omission here of two characters if not more.

[i] This is a classical expression the parentage of which obliges it to indicate, not, as we should have supposed, great exertion, but the sense of shame experienced when our little merits receive bounteous consideration.

[j] *Lit.* having adored, prostrated himself before, the memorial about to be sent.

[k] *Lit.* in the game, in the plot, on the committee He flies from Tien-tsing, on the plea that he has an important suggestion to make which he dare not write; yet he writes; and his suggestion proves of no value; nor is it a novel one; as he well knew. This suggestion, say all Chinese expositors consulted, was war, which it must be inferred he was at liberty to resort to.

[l] *Lit.* Still less can his heart be enquired of. Man should be so that "when he enquires of his heart, he finds nothing to be ashamed of."

[m] *Lit.* [when we follow] the track, or foot prints, of his heart.

[n] Despatch, or communication, probably one addressed to Lord Elgin, two days before Kiying disappeared from Tien-tsing.

[o] A common phrase applied to men consulting or studying together. It does not appear whether the Emperor learned this from Kiying's despatches or elsewhere.

[p] *Lit.* separately or distinctly; that is from his colleagues.

[q] *Lit.* as a cap-hair; the tuft of hair formerly thrown away when the cap of manhood was assumed; a thing to be rejected and rejected of course.

[r] An expression that would include his family in the act of destruction.

[s] That is to say by the chief members of the administration.

[t] *Lit.* then the remark—is a finding [in cases between which and the present there is] even less analogy. It could not wantonly, or, at random, be applied to Kiying. Colloquially, It would never do, &c.

[u] Yih Su, see note 2.

[v] Like a common criminal.

[w] The *tsung-jin-fu*, or Imperial Clan Court, is an office charged specially with the registration, payment, and jurisdiction of the Imperial Family in all its branches. The Empty House mentioned just below is the prison of this establishment.

THE SILKWORM.—The following facts, just laid before the Academy of Sciences by MM. Decaisne, Peligot, and de Quatrefages, members of the committee appointed to investigate the cause of the diseases of the silkworm and seek a remedy for it, are not without interest. These gentlemen, having visited various parts of France, found the mulberry leaves everywhere in excellent condition, so that there is no foundation in the opinion which attributes the disease to bad food. Of all the diseases to which the silkworm is subject, that most frequently met with is known by the name of *pattes noires* or *poivré* in France; M. de Quatrefages proposes to call it the *maladie de la tache*, from the spots which appear on the worm when attacked with it. These spots are often invisible to the naked eye, and can only be perceived with the aid of a magnifying glass; and this circumstance explains why the malady, especially during the present year, escaped the observation of silk-growers in the majority of cases until five or six days after the worm had cast its fourth skin. The spots exist in all the tissues and organs of the worm, and in its subsequent stages of a chrysalis and moth. In the latter the spots destroy the antennæ, the legs, or a portion of the wings. In the beginning the spot appears under the form of a yellowish matter pervading the whole system; this matter gradually becomes darker, and is then concentrated into a number of tubercles, which are the spots in question. That such a diseased state should exercise an influence on the quality of the eggs is not surprising, but to what extent can only be determined by future experience. An infected silkworm may spin its cocoon when the disease is not too far gone, but the insect generally dies, and the body, instead of putrefying, becomes dry and brittle. M. de Quatrefages has tried several methods of cure; first, the hygienic process, which consists in rearing the worms in open sheds instead of close rooms. The leaves of the wild mulberry, not stripped from the branches, he has found very efficacious. He strongly recommends silk-growers to rear small lots of worms apart from the others, solely for the purpose of propagating the species. But, besides these precautionary measures partly recommended by others, he has had recourse to new remedies not hitherto recommended, and has endeavoured to administer various medicines to the worms. From his experiments it appears that the silkworm does not refuse to eat the leaves of the mulberry sprinkled with Peruvian bark, gentian, valerian, mustard &c., and the two latter powders especially would seem to produce good effects. But scraped sugar appears for the present to be preferable to all other remedies. The worms eat the leaves sprinkled with sugar with extraordinary relish, and the experiments with this substance were accordingly repeated on a larger scale in the establishment of M. Augliviel, in the department of the Gard, where one of the silk sheds, fitted up for 27 trays, was reduced by disease to four. The worms of these were transferred to another shed, and divided into four lots; the first was fed in the common way, the second with moistened leaves, the third with sugared leaves, and the fourth was subjected to a rigorous abstention of food for 75 hours, and then fed chiefly with sugared leaves. At the end of 24 hours several worms of the latter lot began to spin, and made several small and imperfect cocoons on the tray; the other worms began to shrivel up and diminish in size, but on receiving the sugared leaves they speedily rallied, and many of them spun their cocoons. The worms fed with moistened leaves fared very badly, and very few of them spun cocoons. Those fed in the common way presented nothing remarkable, and yielded a certain quantity of cocoons; but those fed with sugared leaves thrived well and spun their cocoons sooner than the others. The quantities of silk yielded by these four lots were respectively:—1st lot, 210 grammes; 2d lot, nought; 3d lot, 392 grammes, and of a superior quality; 4th lot, 152 grammes. Now, when it is considered that such a result was obtained from the use of sugar on worms the state of which was hopeless, it may reasonably be concluded that its effect will be much more satisfactory in less desperate cases. At all events, one great fact has been put beyond a doubt—viz., that medicine may be administered to silkworms in the same way as it is administered to cattle and poultry.—*Times*, August 11.

(From the Chinese Repository.)

Japan: its geographical situation, extent, and divisions; its mountains, rivers, lakes, climate, and natural productions; origin of the Japanese, their early history and national character.

(Continued from No. 429.)

In proceeding to speak of the early history of the Japanese, a few short paragraphs, in addition to what we have said concerning their origin, must suffice. It has already been remarked that, anterior to the time of Sinmoo, the Japanese themselves knew nothing of their history. They have however their mythological records, which trace their descent directly from the gods. "At first," so say the Japanese, "the heavens and the earth were not separated; the perfect principle *me* (in Chinese yang) and the imperfect principle *o* (in Chinese yin) were not disjoined; chaos, under the form of an egg, contained the breath or vapor (self-produced) which included the germs of all things. Then what was pure and perfect ascended and formed the heavens or sky; whilst what was dense and impure coagulated, was precipitated, and produced the earth. The pure principle formed whatever is light; whilst whatever was impure and dense descended by its own gravity; consequently the sky was formed prior to the earth. After the completion of heaven and earth, *kami*, a divine being was born in the midst of them. Hence it has been said, that at the reduction of chaos, an island of soft earth emerged, as a fish swims upon the water. At this period, a thing resembling a shoot of the plant assi, the *eryanthus Japonicus*, was produced between the heavens and the earth. This shoot was metamorphosed and became the god who bears the title of kooni toko kootsi no mikoto, i. e. 'the venerable one who constantly supports the empire.' Thus arose the first order of celestial beings; they were seven in number, and ruled for an incomprehensible series of centuries. The last of these seven and his wife are held in high veneration by the Japanese, who regard them as the progenitors of another order of superhuman beings, five in number, of whom descended a third race—the present inhabitants of Japan.

Sinmoo in Chinese, shin woo, the 'divine warrior,' who stands as head and founder of the nation and the present line of monarchs, is according to the Japanese, the lineal issue of *ten si o daï zin*, who in his turn stands at the head of the second order of beings mentioned above, and who moreover, is the legitimate descendent of *kooni toko kootsi no mikoto*, the first of the first order of the celestial gods. Thus, on account of their being supposed to derive their origin from the ancient divinities of the country, Sinmoo and his successors to the throne of Japan, are denominated *ten si;* but in conversation they are more commonly called *daïri:* ten si is the same as the teën tsze, or son of heaven, of the Chinese; daïri signifies 'the court,' or 'the interior of the palace,' and is employed to denote the emperor, because his subjects are forbidden to utter his name, of which in fact, they are generally ignorant. The daïri are looked upon as persons most holy in themselves, and 'as popes by birth.' When the throne becomes vacant, the nearest heir, without regard to age or sex, is by the great ministers of the state raised to the rank of daïri. Sometimes, while the incumbent is yet alive, the crown is bequeathed to some one of the imperial family, that the succession may be effected without disturbance. The transfer is always made in the most secret manner possible. Yet there have frequently been those of imperial blood who have disputed the right of succession, and who have endeavored by force of arms to drive the daïri from his seat. Hence there have been wars and contentions. Princes have taken the field; and their quarrels have seldom ended except with the entire destruction of one of the contending parties.

During the period of almost twenty-five hundred years, since 'the divine warrior' laid the foundations of the empire, the number of successions to the throne has been one hundred and twenty-one. To recount the names and exploits of so long a series of monarchs; to mark the years of their births, and deaths, and describe the wars, rebellions, earthquakes, fires, famines, plagues, &c., which occurred during their successive reigns; and to notice the introduction of new religions, priests, idols, and the building of temples, with numerous festivals in honor of gods, saints, and heroes, would require a volume; but if such a work was well done, the 'history of Japan' would be one of the most interesting and instructive books in the world. The Japanese have two principal eras. The first and most common begins with the reign of Sinmoo B. C. 660; and is called *nin o*. The second era is called *nen go*, and was introduced A. D. 650. It includes a period of only a few years, commonly less than twenty, and is made use of in almanacks, orders, proclamations, journals, letters, &c. In printed books, such as relate to history and chronology, the current year of the first era, nin o, is added to the nen go. The present year of the Christian era, 1834, is the 2494th of the nin o, or common Japanese era.

Sinmoo having established himself in Japan, proceeded immediately to civilize the inhabitants. He reformed the laws and government of the people, and introduced among them a system of chronology, dividing the time into years, months, and days. He took the title nin o, 'the supreme of all men,' which is perpetuated in the name of the Japanese era noticed above; and having reigned seventy-nine years and secured the throne to his posterity, he died in the 157th year of his age, B. C. 581. His third son succeeded to the throne, which he occupied thirty-three years. It was during his reign that the Chinese philosopher Confucius appeared, whose fame soon spread even to Japan, where after his death temples were erected to his memory. Kosio was the fifth emperor of Japan; ascended the throne B. C. 476; and in the fifth year of his reign a war arose between two of the provinces of the empire, which is the first war mentioned by Japanese historians. In these early times the emperor was 'obliged to sit on the throne for some hours every morning, with the crown on his head, without stirring hands or feet, head or eyes, or indeed any part of the body, because by this means it was thought that he could preserve peace and tranquility in his empire; for if unfortunately he turned himself on one side or the other, or if he looked a good while towards any part of this dominions, it was apprehended that war, famine, fire, or some other misfortune, was at hand to desolate the country,' Kosio having thus *sat* on the throne during a period of eighty-three years, died aged 115.

Sewsin, the tenth emperor from Sinmoo, came to the throne B. C. 97; and in the eleventh year of his reign erected the office of *seogun*, or generalissimo; and conferred this title on one of his sons. Shortly after this, merchant-ships and men-of-war began to be built in Japan. The successor of Sewsin, who was his third son, held the reigns of government 98 years; which period is memorable for several occurrences in Japan; on one occasion it rained stars from heaven; and on another, a celebrated personage arrived from the Indies, riding on a white horse, and bearing in his hands a sacred book. This emperor died A. D. 70, and in the 140th year of his age.

The successor of the fourteenth daïri was 'the deceased emperor's relic.' She carried on war against the Coreans, and marched a numerous army into their country, commanding the expedition in person. She died after a glorious reign, aged 100 years, and was ranked among the goddesses of her country. Her son and successor was a hero; and in peace and war he was the true father of his people. He too died at a great age; and was numbered among the gods with the title of *fatzman*, or 'the Mars of Japan.' One of the most cruel and barbarous of all the Japanese emperors was Buretz, who came to the throne A. D. 499. He took great delight, 'in cutting off people's heads. With his own hands, he ripped open the bellies of women with child; on which occasion it is said, that fire fell from heaven, and that the emperor, to guard himself against it, caused a room to be built all of stone.' He inflicted many other cruelties on his subjects. Some he tortured by plucking out their nails; others he commanded to climb high trees and then he would shoot at them. In this manner he reigned 80 years. During these times the worship of idols greatly increased in Japan: and idols, and idol-makers, and priests went thither from beyond sea.

Many of the Japanese emperors, as we may conclude from the instances already cited, lived to a very old age; not a few of them, however, have died early; and some have come to an untimely death by the hands of their enemies. In numerous instances females have held the reigns of government; and there are not wanting cases in which the lords of creation have exchanged the imperial court for a monastery. While Japan was agitated by many internal strifes, it was not free from foreign influence: nor were its foreign wars confined to the Coreans and Chinese. In the year A. D. 788, a foreign and strange people came against Japan; and so bold and valiant were they, and so constantly strengthened by recruits, that eighteen years elapsed before they were overcome and driven from the country.

The reign of Gotoba, who came to the throne A. D. 1184, is memorable for civil wars and the extension of the power of the seogun. Joritomo, the first individual who became in a measure independent of the emperor, was born at court, 1152. The supreme and unlimited authority of the daïri had then begun to decline. The princes of the empire, governed by ambition, jealousy and envy, abandoned by degrees the duty and allegiance which they owed to their sovereigns; assumed an absolute power in the government of their dominions; entered into alliances for their own defence; and carried on war against each other, to revenge the injuries they had received. In this state of affairs, Joritomo was sent by the emperor, at the head of a numerous army, with absolute power, to adjust the differences and put an end to the wars between the princes of the empire. Men entrusted with power seldom care to part with it So it was with Joritomo. Seizing the favorable opportunity now put into his hands, he espoused the interest of the contending parties, whom he thought the most likely to support his own, and in this way increased his power to such a degree, as not only to arrogate to himself absolute authority, but to leave to his successors a plausible pretext to claim the same. Thus by the quarrels and disobedience of the princes, the power of the emperor, received a fatal shock, 'though without prejudice to his dignity, rank, and holiness.' From that period down to the present, these two branches of authority—one belonging to the emperor, the other to the seogan—have continued distinct.

This sketch of the early history of the Japanese, will afford us a part of the data upon which we must form our opinion of their national character; at the same time, we must avail ourselves of the testimony of those who have visited the country since it became known to Europeans in the sixteenth century. Granting it to be a fact, as it seems most probable, that the Japanese are not descendants of the Chinese; yet having been civilized by that people, and having derived from them no small part of their laws, literature, and religion, it is not strange that they should bear a very striking resemblance to the Chinese. This resemblance of course is not so visible in their form and features, as in the great outlines of their national character. Pride and arrogance are the distinctive traits of the Japanese of all classes. They look down with scorn upon all their neighbors, not excepting even the Chinese. Those who are in authority are fond of pomp and show; and whenever they appear abroad are accompanied by a retinue, and always exact from their inferiors the same respect that they themselves pay to the emperor. As to the courage and bravery of the Japanese, writers are not agreed; but in these qualities they would be found, we apprehend, if put to the test, not very unlike the Chinese.

Van Overmeer Fisscher, who resided in Japan from 1820 to 1829, and visited the court of the seogun at Jedo in 1822, has published to the world the results of his observations in that country. The most prominent trait in the character of the Japanese, he says, is ambition. 'The princes voluntarily make the greatest sacrifices in order to obtain from the seogun new titles and more elevated rank; and their vassals likewise, in their turn, employ every expedient to procure honors and advancement from them. The superior classes alone have a right to be carried in a closed palanquin; those of the inferior ranks can use only a kango, a kind of sedan. Etiquette is rigidly observed in every thing, and no one dare to refuse to a person of superior rank the honors due to him. Notwithstanding the wealth of the mercantile class, traders are held in no esteem; they therefore strive, by rendering financial services to the princes and grandees, to obtain some post in their suite, which gives them a title to wear distinctive signs.' Mr. Fisscher, though evidently disposed to eulogize the Japanese, acknowledges, with all others that have visited their country, that there are usages among them which "cannot fail to shock even European ideas." Additional light will be thrown on the character of the Japanese when we come to speak (as we intend to do in our last number,) of their government, their literature, religion, manners, customs, and intercourse with foreign nations. Captain P. Gordon, who visited Jedo in 1818, says he never was in a country, 'the inhabitants of which conducted themselves with so much propriety as the Japanese: they were not only polite and affable towards him, but invariably so towards each other.' The captain here speaks of the *people;* and there is no reason to doubt, , that were they free from the restraint of their rulers, they would, like the *people* of China, welcome foreigners to their shores.

Japan: its government, laws, manners, customs, religion, literature, together with brief notices of its intercourse with foreign nations.

"With respect to the Japanese government," says Mr. Fisscher, "a very false idea of it is commonly formed in Europe, where it is looked upon as an absolute despotism, which prevents its subjects from living contented and happy. It is undoubtedly a despotism, but one which does not degenerate into arbitrary power. The laws are severe, it is true, but every individual knows what they are, what they permit, and what they prohibit. No one, whatever be his rank, can by illegal acts intimidate an inferior and force him to comply with his desires. The laws of Japan like those of every other country, are not perfect, but they are put in execution, and he who conducts himself well, and whose conscience cannot reproach him, has no reason to fear them. No individual in Japan is above the law, and all its institutions tend to secure person and property, to a degree which is rarely found in Europe. The Japanese are perfectly free and independent; slavery is a term unknown in the country, and they are not compelled to perform any labor without remuneration. An active workman enjoys a high degree of esteem; the inferior classes of people have few wants. The mildness of the climate and the fertility of the soil give to Japan the advantage of having all the necessaries of life in such profusion, that they would suffice for double its present population; so that indigence and pauperism are unknown there; and the relations between superiors and inferiors, founded on mutual harmony, produce real content and universal confidence. Each individual is happy in his position; the servant does not seek to elevate himself above his master, and the youth does not study to abuse his talents, in order to undermine the authority of the aged. That country is surely well governed, in which we recognize no other authority than the law, before which all are equal where every thing conspires to guaranty the security of person and property, and the superior treats the inferior with that deference which makes the latter forget the distance that separates them."

That very erroneous ideas concerning the Japanese government have been current in Europe we do not doubt; we fear, however, that Mr. Fisscher's account does not put the subject in its true light. If the Japanese government is what he represents it to be, it differs wholly from that of the Chinese, particularly in the execution of its laws and the treatment of its subjects. One might maintain that there are no slaves in China, arguing that all those who are bought and sold are merely servants; but he might with more truth affirm, that all the 'people' of the land are slaves. So it is, we apprehend, in regard to the Japanese; and in this opinion we are supported by Golownin, who makes the slaves a distinct class, and says they are entirely in the hands of their masters. These slaves, he adds, "are descended from the prisoners taken in ancient times in China, Corea, &c., and from children who were sold by their parents on account of poverty and inability to bring them up." This traffic corresponds exactly with what exists in China.—A view of the several branches of the government will enable us to form a more correct idea of the condition of the Japanese.

The government is monarchical, despotic, and feudal. According to the ancient laws of the land the supreme authority ought to rest in the hands of the daïri, or emperor. But in the twelfth century of our era, a strong check was placed over the power of the emperor, in the person of the seogun or generalissimo of Japan, an office which was established by the emperor Sewsin in the year B. C. 85.

The daïri and his whole family lay claim to a celestial origin; and like the members of the reigning dynasty of China, regard themselves as entitled to the highest degree of respect and deference. Through the long lapse of twenty-four centuries, the branches of the family have become numerous, amounting to some thousands in number. The functions of the daïri are peculiar. In the management of ordinary affairs of state, he has no share; and knows but little of what transpires in the empire; but in cases of extraordinary importance, such as the change or introduction of a law, negotiations with foreign powers, declarations of war, &c., he must be consulted by the seogun. His chief support is derived from the imperial domain—the province of Gokinaï; but even in that province he has no absolute jurisdiction, and the soldiers required to preserve its tranquility are maintained at the expense of the seogun, on whom they are dependent. This measure gives the generalissimo entire power over the emperor; externally, however, he shows him great respect. Personal interviews between these two personages take place very rarely; the seogun visits the emperor only once in seven years; but they frequently send embassies to each other, on which occasions the former always sends rich presents 'which the latter returns by his blessing.' Among the marks of respects which the seogun shows the emperor, one is very remarkable; "at new year, he is bound to send him an embassy with presents, among which there must absolutely be a white crane with a black head, which he has taken with his own hand in hunting; no business can release him from this obligation, or ought else except sickness, and even in that case his son and successor must take this obligation on himself."

Several of the writers on Japan have compared the emperor of that country with the popes of Rome in former times. In some respects, says Golownin, this comparison will hold good, in others, not. "The popes were elected; the daïri are hereditary, and on that account they have twelve wives, that their race may not become extinct. The popes governed in their dominions as independent sovereigns; but the domain of the emperors makes a constituent part of Japan, and like all other parts of the empire is subject to the general laws of the land. The popes were the head of the only religion that was tolerated in all countries subject to papal jurisdiction; but the power of the emperors extends over every sect of religionists, though they are in fact, the head of only one, which includes only a part of the whole nation." It is no doubt, in consequence of their resemblance to the pontiffs of Rome, that the daïri of Japan have frequently but erroneously been called ecclesiastical emperors.—*(To be continued.)*

LOVE OF CHILDREN.—Tell me not of the trim, precisely arranged homes were their are no children; "where," as the good Germans have it "the fly-traps always hang straight on the wall"—tell me not of the never disturbed nights and days, of the tranquil, unanimous hearts where children are not! I care not for these things. God sends children for another purpose, than merely to keep up the race—to enlarge our hearts, to make us unselfish, and full of kindly sympathies and affections; to give our souls higher aims and to call out all our faculties to extended enterprise and exertion; to bring round our fireside bright faces and happy smiles, and loving tender hearts. My soul blesses the Great Father every day that he has gladdened the earth with little children.—*Mary Howitt.*

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Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct 15	Nicolas 1st	Rus. sh	596	Krogius	Amoor River	Sept 30	Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 16	Highflyer	H.M.str		Shadwell	*Cruize*			
.. 16	Opossum [H M	g.-boat		Jones	Ningpo			
.. 17	Formosa	B. str.	750	Browne	Hongkong*	Oct 11	Op. &c.	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent
.. 17	Euphrates	B. bark	320	McKellar	Amoy	Sept 26	Sundries	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 18	Ocean Bride	B. bark	334	Boutillier	Amoy	.. 26	do	G. C. Schwabe and Co

* With Mails.

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From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Oct 15	Pampero	A. ship	1375	Coggins	New York	Tea& Silk	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 15	Hermann	Ha. bk	248	Kreuzfeldt	Amoy	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 15	Eamont	B. schr	120	Kemp	Hongkong		Dent and Co
.. 16	Helena	Da. bk	260	Simons	Fuchau	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	Lady Elgin	B. bark	750	de Lisle	Amoy	Sundries	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie
.. 18	Winged Racer	A. ship	1767	Easterbrook	Hongkong	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 18	City of Acathia	Sia. sh	450	Campa	Ningpo	Re-expts.	G. C. Schwabe and Co
.. 19	Five Brothers	B. str.	393	Smith	Amoy	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
.. 19	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 19	Betty	Swe. bg	286	Holmberg	Amoy	Sun., &c.	G. C. Schwabe and Co
.. 19	Whampoa	B. bark	376	Geale	Amoy	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 19	Henriette	Ha. bg	146	Harms	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 20	Persia	B. ship	661	Parnall	Amoy	Sundries	G. Thorburn
.. 21	Firm [H.M.	g.-boat		Nicolas	Hongkong		

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Vessels	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Agnes	Sept 17	Pru. sh	651	Lietzmann	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
Akbar	Aug 7	B. ship	733	Hutton	Dent and Co	London	
Alfred Hill	Sept 28	A. ship	549	Nagel	Russell and Co	Fuchau	cld 18th
Alipore	Sept 27	B. ship	811	Murdock	Kessowjee Sewjee and Co		
Alma & Olga	Sept 21	Ha. sh	516	Osnabrück	Siemssen and Co.		
Amicus	July 8	B. bark	511	Briard	Turner and Co.	London	
Amy Douglas	Sept 27	B. sch	264	Pounsberry	E. Waller		
Ann	Sept 11	B. bark	436	Matthews	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	
Ann	June29	A. bark	641	Munro	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
Anna	Sept 20	Old. bk	234	Schülcken	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&Macao	To-day
Arcadia	Aug 26	A. ship	705	Wade	Russell and Co	Hkong&Macao	cld 18th
Aristides	Aug 16	Bre. sh	571	Steengraffe	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	cld 14th
Assyrian	July 27	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Bella Rosa	Sept 11	Sp. bk.	414	Marcadia	P. Loureiro	Amoy & Manila	15th prox
Bentek	Sept 30	Sia. bk	500	Phillips	Order		
Bertha	Sept 11	Bre. bk	406	Klamp	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Canrobert	Aug 16	Fr. sh.	836	Dalgre	Vaucher, Frères	Hongkong	25th inst.
Carausius	Sept 22	B. ship	510	Patterson	A. R. Tilby		
Castle	Aug 2	Sia. sh	320	Hazard	E. Waller		
Christian	Oct 14	Ha. bg	176	Binder	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Concordia	Aug 27	Bre. bk	462	Wessels	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	
Countess of Seafield	Sept 13	B. bark	492	Brown	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Cruiser	Aug 5	Sia. sh	530	Sutherland	E. Waller		
Donna Anita	Sept 17	B. bark	456	Burdett	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Earl of Mar & Kellie	Aug 16	B. bark	429	Mathieson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Earl of Windsor	Oct 3	B. ship	739	Brown	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Eastern Star	Sept 30	A. ship	1017	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves		
Egmont	Sept 11	B. ship	757	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	
Elizabeth	Aug 27	B. bark	440	Adams	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Imdt.
Elizabeth & Ann	Oct 3	B. bark	359	Blanch	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Eliza Jane	Aug 10	Sia. bk	400	Yang-boon	E. Waller		
Emily	Sept 12	Ha. bk	320	Belchmann	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	
Euphrates	Oct 17	B. bark	320	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Eureka	June16	A. ship	448	Lane	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Favorite	July 9	Sia. sh	450	Ingram	G. C. Schwabe and Co.	Ningpo	cld 6th
Florence	Sept 17	A. ship	1045	Dumaresq	Russell and Co		
Formosa	Oct 17	B. str.	750	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	To-day*
Gauntlet	Aug 6	B. ship	693	Inglis	Turner and Co.	London	
Gem of the Nith	Oct 3	B. bark	336	Mills	Siemssen and Co		
General Jacobi	Aug 5	Bre. bk	447	Weiland	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Black	Turner and Co.		
Hermann and Theodore	Aug 27	Ha. sh	350	Reimer	Harkort and Co		
Ida	Sept 23	B. ship	706	Wescott	Wm. Hargreaves		
Ino	Aug 20	A. ship	895	Plumer	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	New York	Imdt.
Isaac Jeanes	Aug 16	A. ship	843	Chipman	Augustine Heard and Co.		
James Lemon	June28	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Smith, Kennedy and Co. A. R. Tilby, *Broker*	Swatow	cld 18th
John Masterman	July 26	B. ship	608	Stewart	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	London	
John Hilson	July 26	B. ship	458	Matches	G. C. Schwabe and Co.	Swatow	cld 16th
Joseph Fletcher	Aug 5	B. ship	672	Pook	Dent and Co	London	
Jubilee	May 9	B. ship	764	Douglas	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	cld 22d
Julie	Sept 28	B. brig	375	Reeves	Siemssen and Co		
Jupiter	Sept 30	Da. sh	370	Hoyrup	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Kangaroo	July 7	B. ship	577	Robinson	Dent and Co		
Kate Hastings	Aug 27	A. ship	448	Kingman	Olyphant and Co.	New York	Early
Kensington	Aug 17	B. ship	717	Glendening	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'tow	Early
Kun-Hong-Sing	July 19	Sia. bk	800	Christian	Siemssen and Co		
Lady Inglis	Sept 20	B. bark	376	Twizell	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Lord of the Isles	July 31	B. ship	691	Jamieson	Lindsay and Co	London	Imdt.
Lucky Star	June28	A. bark	523	Preston	Augustine Heard and Co		
Magdalena	Sept 19	B. bark	324	Kofoed	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'tow	cld 18th
Maggie	Sept 19	B. bark	335	Le Geyt	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Mandarin	Sept 19	A. ship	776	Perit	Augustine, Heard and Co	New York	Early
Maria Louisa	Sept 10	Sp. bk.	403	Chalbaud	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy & Manila	cld 19th
Marie	Sept 19	Bre. bk	466	Scharze	Siemssen and Co		
Maryland	Sept 28	A. bark	194	Crosby	Frazar and Co		
Masdeu	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Dobie	A. R. Tilby		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299	Moonie	A. R. Tilby		
Minnihaha	Sept 22	B. ship	785	Brown	Dent and Co		
Nabob	July 27	A. ship	1245	Baxter	Russell and Co.	New York	
Nestorian	Sept 11	A. ship	697	Goodhue	Olyphant and Co	Hongkong	To-day
Nicolas 1st	Oct 15	Rus. sh	596	Krogius	Augustine Heard and Co		
Nimrod		B. bark	334		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Nörden	Sept 17	Sw. bk		Windaufra	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
N. B. Palmer	July 26	A. ship	1399	Higham	Russell and Co	New York	cld 20th
Ocean Bride	Oct 18	B. bark	334	Boutillier	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Ocean Queen	June30	Sia. sh	600	Ayer	E. Waller		
Ora	Sept 16	Ha. bg	148	Fabricius	Siemssen and Co		
Oscar	June 3	A. ship	648	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Pepay	Sept 18	Sp. bk	333	Zabala	P. Loureiro	Amoy & Manila	15th prox
Polly	Sept 10	B. bark	388	Smith	Wm. Hargreaves	Amoy	
Prince Regent	Aug 18	B. bark	582	Thomas	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	
Progressive Age	Oct 5	A. bark	396	Holmes	Order		
Queensberry	Sept 10	B. ship	635	Cassady	Moncreiff, Grove and Co.		
Rapid	Aug 5	Sia. bk	400	Rooke	E. Waller		
Ravenscraig	Aug 16	B. ship	588	Barron	Kessowjee Sewjee and Co	Hkong&Macao	cld 30 ult
Ringleader	Oct 6	A. ship	1156	Matthews	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Romance of the Seas	Sept 22	A. ship	1780	Caldwell	Russell and Co		
Roseneath	Sept 17	B. brig	264	Grant	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Sancho Panza	Mar 2	A. ship	875	Bird	Russell and Co	New York	25th inst
Sarah H. Snow	Sept 23	A. bark	490	Higgins	Russell and Co		
Scutari	Aug 2	B. ship	543	Ollard	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Sea Horse	Aug 28	Sia. bk	370	Amstel	E. Waller		
Sea Nymph	Sept 9	B. bark	464	Morwick	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Siamese Crown	Aug 7	Sia. bk	800	Higgins	E. Waller		
Solomon Family	June13	B. ship	700	Corbett	Dent and Co		
Sophia	July 7	Sia. bk	300	Prowse	E. Waller		
Starlight	Sept 12	B. ship	366	Churchill	Harkort and Co	Hongkong	cld 13th
Strathmore	Sept 20	B. bark	450	Mann	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Success	Aug 5	Sia. bk	500	Robertson	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Taffarette	Sept 28	Fr. sh.	472	Dereix	Russell and Co		
Talisman	Sept 29	Fr. sh	548	Foubert	Turner and Co.		
Tory	Sept 26	B. bark	451	Dougherty	A. R. Tilby		
Tross	Aug 12	B. ship	663	Holmes	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	
Urania	Sept 22	A. bark	406	Turner	Russell and Co		
Virginia	Sept 26	Bre. bk	302	Franke	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Walter	Aug 29	Sia. bk	240	Eames	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Wellington	June 4	B. ship	402	Atkinson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	London	Imdt.
Windward	Aug 26	A. ship	820	Smith	Russell and Co		
110 *Merchant Vsls.*							

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Versailles, 10th June.

Liverpool—Mencius, 29th May; Kamehameha IV., 11th June; and Spirit of the Deep, 8th July.

Gravesend—Woodville, 30th June; *Star of the North*, and Tung Yu, 13th August.

Sunderland—Queen of the North, 11th June.

Deal—Livingstone, 16th June; and Spirit of the North, 28th do. *Cardiff*—Indien, 16th June.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Cruiser	H M sc-st sloop	17	..	105	John Bythesea	60
Dove (90)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut C G Bullock	60
Furious	H M pd-whl st-fri	16	..	220	Sherard Osborn, C B	400
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	420	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Lee (82)	H M gun-boat	3	..	40	Lieut Wm Graham	80
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	W H Jones	60
Retribution	H M pad-whl st-fr	28	..	300	Charles Barker	400
Minnesota	U S steam-frigate	41	..	588	S F DuPont	450

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	241	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Keppel	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	13	12	25	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	28	25	16	17	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45,	....	....	3,800,627	6,433
1845-46,	....	....	12,459,988	15,192
1846-47,	....	....	12,494,140	15,972
1847-48,	....	....	15,711,142	21,176
1848-49,	....	....	18,303,074	18,134
1849-50,	....	....	22,363,370	15,237
1850-51,	....	....	36,722,540	17,243
1851-52,	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
1852-53,	....	....	69,431,000	28,076
1853-54,	....	....	50,343,847	58,319
1854-55,	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56,	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57,	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58,	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391

	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.				TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48,	....	....	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	.....
1848-49,	....	....	12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50,	....	....	13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51,	....	....	21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52,	....	....	31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53,	....	....	38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	326
1853-54,	....	....	29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55,	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	.....
1855-56,	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,158
1856-57,	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58,	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1857, *to 30th June*, 1858.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	65,685*
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	852,393	....
COASTWISE,	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	....
CONTINENT,	....	....	497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	43,914	309,122	353,036	....
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,684	42,975	126,659	....
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,622	....
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,

From 1st July, 1858, to dates.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	379
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	..do..	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
.. 18	Challenger	698	..do..	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,139
Cleared	Jubilee	764	..do..	....	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,

From 1st July, 1858, to dates.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk.*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York	....	573,110	573,110	137:16	....	10,400
.. 9	Quickstep	523	..do..	....	706,803	706,803	19:20	....	....
.. 13	Hotspur	862	..do..	....	831,290	831,290	222:19	....	12,570
.. 15	Pampero	1375	..do..	....	1,265,254	1,265,254	196:89	....	2,775
Cleared	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do..	....	1,277,100	1,277,100	25:02	....	10,500

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,

From 1st July, 1858.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
......	....	....	....	....	....	....
......	....	....	....	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1858, to dates.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str.,	750	Hongkong	1,2[illegible]
Aug 2	Aden, str.,	812	do.	2,051
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	860
.. 15	Chusan, str.,	700	do.	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	26
.. 21	Norna, str.	970	do.	3,023
.. 29	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	do.	199
.. 5	Aden, str.,	812	do.	1,829

PRICE of the *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*:—all payable in advance at *Shanghai* or *London*. Single Numbers—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *can.*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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[*Edited, Printed, and Published Every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*]